

NPT) is the cornerstone of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime;

Whereas 189 members of the United Nations have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, only three states have never signed it, and only one, North Korea, has declared its withdrawal from the Treaty;

Whereas more countries have ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons than any other arms control or nonproliferation agreement in history;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons commits non-nuclear weapon states that want to benefit from the peaceful application of nuclear technology not to develop nuclear weapons and commits the 5 recognized nuclear weapon states to take measures to achieve, at the earliest possible date, the elimination of their nuclear weapon stockpiles;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons assigns to the International Atomic Energy Agency the responsibility of maintaining a safeguards system to verify that non-nuclear weapons states party to the Treaty are not diverting nuclear technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

Whereas, as of December 15, 2009, only 94 countries and one regional organization had brought into force an Additional Protocol to their Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy stated that nuclear weapons pose "the greatest possible danger" to the United States and warned that the United States could soon face a world in which there were 15-20 nuclear weapon states, but today, as a result of the global norms and mutual assurances established by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the world has only 9 presumed nuclear weapons states;

Whereas United States policies and bilateral and multilateral treaties have reduced the number of nuclear weapons in the world from a Cold War high of approximately 70,000 to approximately 24,000, and the United States has reduced its stockpile of nuclear weapons from a high of 32,000 warheads and bombs to fewer than 10,000 today;

Whereas, at the fifth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, in 1995, states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed to extend the Treaty indefinitely;

Whereas the seventh Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, in 2005, failed to respond collectively on a number of issues, including noncompliance, nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea, the withdrawal clause, nuclear terrorism, clandestine nuclear supply networks, negative security assurances, nuclear disarmament, the nuclear fuel cycle, and enforcement mechanisms;

Whereas, on September 24, 2009, a United Nations Security Council summit chaired by President Barack Obama unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1887, which reaffirms the Security Council's commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, calls on states not yet signatories to accede to the Treaty, urges full compliance with the Treaty by member states, including members facing "major challenges" with their obligations, and sets goals to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the 2010 Review Conference;

Whereas the eighth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference will take place May 3-28, 2010, in New York to discuss disarmament, security assurances, nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the nuclear fuel cycle, the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency, safety and

security of nuclear material, universality, Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, export controls, and the Treaty's withdrawal clause; and

Whereas the eighth Review Conference presents an opportunity to refocus states party to the NPT on the danger that the spread of nuclear weapons poses, to discuss potential ways to deal with countries that continue to pose a nuclear security threat, and to find common solutions so as to further reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world and enable increased use of nuclear energy while improving safeguards to ensure that illicit nuclear programs are not occurring: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to further reduce the number of nuclear weapons, and to promote the sharing of nuclear energy technology for peaceful purposes;

(2) urges the President to work to achieve universality in adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(3) encourages the President to work with international partners of the United States and states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to have the Model Additional Protocol to Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements become the global standard for safeguards and a requirement for nuclear commerce;

(4) urges the President to ensure that the International Atomic Energy Agency has the necessary resources, personnel, and technology to conduct its oversight responsibilities as they relate to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and

(5) encourages the President to work with other states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to strengthen enforcement mechanisms and develop collective responses to any notification of withdrawal from the Treaty.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 447—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD ISSUE A SEMIPOSTAL STAMP TO SUPPORT MEDICAL RESEARCH RELATING TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Ms. MIKULSKI submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 447

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service should, in accordance with section 416 of title 39, United States Code—

(1) issue a semipostal stamp to support medical research relating to Alzheimer's disease; and

(2) transfer to the National Institutes of Health for that purpose any amounts becoming available from the sale of such stamp.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution urging the U.S. Postal Service to issue a semipostal stamp to help raise money for Alzheimer's research. A semipostal stamp will fund new research while also raising public awareness about this devastating disease.

Finding new ways to treat Alzheimer's should be a national priority. The disease not only harms patients and their families, it strains our health

care system as well. Every 70 seconds, someone in America develops Alzheimer's. An estimated 5.3 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease, including one in eight people over 65. The direct and indirect costs of Alzheimer's and other dementias to Medicare, Medicaid and businesses amount to more than \$148 billion each year. By 2050, this disease is likely to affect more than 11 million people 65 and older—unless we can find a medical breakthrough.

In addition to this resolution, I am also the sponsor of the Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act. The act would increase overall funding for Alzheimer's research at NIH, establish a national summit to identify priorities and maximize resources in our fight for better treatments and a cure, and expand the Alzheimer's State Matching Grant Program. I am hopeful the Senate will pass the Breakthrough Act this year in addition to the resolution I am introducing today.

A semipostal stamp is one more way each of us can help in the fight against Alzheimer's. Proceeds from the stamp's sales would fund Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health. By paying more than the normal postage rate for this stamp, the public could contribute directly to the search for a new treatment or even a cure. I ask my colleagues today to join me in the fight against Alzheimer's and support this resolution.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3431. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3336 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS to the bill H.R. 4213, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3432. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3336 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3433. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3336 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3434. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3435. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3436. Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3336 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3437. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3336 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS to the bill H.R. 4213, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.